

# Report from Washington

BY WALTER TROHAN

CHIEF OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S WASHINGTON BUREAU  
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WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—If ever a man sat in the seat where he can do good for his country, the party that man is Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R-Iowa). Unfortunately, Hickenlooper is a rider rather than a driver, and the chances are he will shy away from leading a charge to uncover all the facts about the development of Cuba as a communist base, 90 miles from the American mainland.

The untold story of Cuba—from state department encouragement of the political fortunes of the self-proclaimed Marxist-Leninist, Fidel Castro, to the fiasco of the freedom invasion last April—is of paramount importance to every American, regardless of party. Cuba could be developed into a major issue by Hickenlooper's Republican party, if he has the will and courage to do it.

Hickenlooper was at Punta Del Este in Uruguay where he was in a position to learn at first hand how three of the Kennedy administration's bright young intellectuals worked behind the back of Secretary of State Dean Rusk to weaken the American position. The three are Walt Whitman Rostow, the former economics professor, who was making his first visit to Latin America but that didn't keep him from knowing everything; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., the former Harvard historian, who may be wrong but knows he's wonderful, and Richard M. Goodwin, the 30-year-old Harvard law graduate, who made his first, and brief, visit to Latin America last year after he was designated an expert on the Americas.



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## He Sees It All and Could Fight It

WHILE RUSK was fishing for a strong line with the 20 billion dollar Alliance for Progress program as bait, the trio were busy telling Latin American diplomats that Rusk would settle for less than he said. Latin diplomats here report the trio gave the impression that they favored going easy on Castro with the result that six of the top nations south of the border, all friendly to the United States, refused to go along on a strong line. These nations are Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador. The United States didn't get much for the 20 billions it proposed to spend in five years.

Hickenlooper, who was not part of the soft sell, was in a party where he was turned into a contest as to who could state and vote on Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, R-G. O. P., committee chairman, with Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, another slow motion fighter. The contest was described by a veteran observer of the Capitol hill scene as a struggle between two Jello-breathing reluctant dragons.

Communism as an issue has been bewitched, bothered and bewildered by organized confusion. But communism in Cuba is a vital issue. Hickenlooper will choose to make it so.

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# U. S. Will Ask Cuban Sanctions At Meeting in Uruguay Monday

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by ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT

Ambassador-designate S. Morrison, U. S. representative to the Organization of American States (OAS), is responsible for the handling of the position the U. S. will take toward Cuba at the Foreign Ministers' conference which opens in Punta del Este, Uruguay, Monday.

Supported by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American affairs

Robert Woodward, Ambassador Morrison is waging vigorous battle to have the U. S. put pressure on the OAS to order automatic sanctions against Castro's regime unless he breaks ties with the Communist powers within sixty days.

He won President Kennedy's backing for the "tough" policy with one major restriction. The President stipulated that the former New Orleans mayor must line up the support of 14 nations, or two-thirds of the OAS members, prior to next week's conference.

MORRISON NOW HAS 13 affirmative votes, including that of the U. S. He is hopeful of obtaining the clinching vote from Uruguay before the meeting opens.

The President's decision on the tough Cuban policy was made at a White House meeting despite the strong opposition of deputy assistant Secretary of State Richard Goodwin and the special assistant to the President, Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

The Goodwin-Schlesinger team opposed U. S. support for sanctions on the ground that it would be unwise to seek them since Brazil and Mexico take the position that they will oppose such a drastic quarantine. They also argued that it was doubtful Argentina, Ecuador and Bolivia would support such a hard line.

Instead, they proposed that the U. S. back a compromise resolution calling on Cuba to sever her ties with the Communist world and return to the inter-American system. If the Castro regime refused, the U. S. would seek another OAS meeting later in the year to take more drastic action.



Mr. Allen

AMBASSADOR MORRISON countered this proposal by calling it "meaningless" and a mere slap on Castro's wrist.

He warned that if the OAS didn't vote sanctions against Cuba, the organization would be setting up a double standard since it has already applied sanctions against the Dominican Republic. He argued that the U. S. had rightfully condemned the double-standard approach in the United Nations and must not be party to any similar policy in the OAS.

"I look on the OAS as a United Nations of Latin America," Morrison said. "If that organization doesn't take strong action against Castro's Communist regime, the people of the U. S. will lose confidence in it. If that happens, it can lead to new pressure from Congress and the public for the U. S. to take unilateral action."

HE ARGUED that now is the time to get the OAS to adopt a three-pronged action against Cuba to include: (1) a moral indictment of the Castro regime; (2) requirement of mandatory severance of relations with Cuba by all nations in the OAS; if 14 nations, or two-thirds, vote to break relations; (3) apply sanctions if Castro refuses to sever his ties with the Sino-Soviet bloc and cancel 72 agreements with the bloc within 60 days.

Both groups of officials have been pulling strings in Congress for support of their proposals. Secretary Rusk and Ambassador Morrison have contacted members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urging them to back a resolution supporting sanctions.

On the other hand, Schlesinger has been on the phone urging senators not to bring out the resolution on the eve of the conference, on the ground that some OAS members would resent that kind of pressure.